

# EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

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## MEDICAL OFFICER'S Annual Report FOR THE YEAR 1905.

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*Prepared in accordance with Sec. 14 of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 23rd March, 1891,  
regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health.*



# EPSOM URBAN DISTRICT.

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## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

For the Year 1905.

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### I.—Population, Births and Deaths.

**1. Population.**—The increase in the population and in the number of inhabited houses in each intercensal period since the year 1861 is shewn in the following figures from the last five Census Returns:—

Census Year.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
1861	4890	831
1871	6278	1052
1881	6916	1139
1891	8417	1436
1901	10915	1863

The 10,915 persons at the last Census included 699 inmates and 113 officials in the Horton Manor Lunatic Asylum.

The population of the district in the middle of the year under review may be estimated at 12,000 persons, exclusive of the special inmates of the London County Asylums, taking into account the number of houses that have been built, and the number of officials and workpeople who have come into the district in connection with the Asylums since the census was taken.

**2. Births.**—The Births registered in the district during the year were 296 in number, representing an *Annual Birth Rate* of 24.7 per thousand of the estimated population, as against an average of 23.8 for the preceding ten years, and a rate of 27.2 for the year for England and Wales; 155 of the children were male and 141 were female. One birth in the Horton Asylum, and 31 in the Workhouse Infirmary are included in these figures. Thirty of the births were illegitimate, but 22 of these occurred in the Infirmary among inmates from all parts of the Union. If the births among inmates from other parishes were excluded, the corrected return for Epsom would be 259 legitimate births and 11 illegitimate births.

**3. Deaths.**—The deaths registered in the district during the year were 399 in number, of which 94 occurred in the Town, 100 in the Workhouse Infirmary, 4 in the Cottage Hospital, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, and 200 in the London County Asylums. In estimating the death rate, the deaths in the Infirmary of 77 persons belonging to other districts, together with the 200 deaths in the Asylums, have to be deducted, and the deaths in the Brookwood Asylum of 5 persons belonging to

Epsom have to be added. The nett deaths, numbering 127, represent an Annual Death-Rate of 10.6 per thousand of the estimated population, as against an average rate of 12.5 for the previous ten years and a rate of 15.2 for the year for England and Wales.

Four deaths were uncertified, and inquests were held into the cause of 9 other deaths.

Five deaths were due to *Infectious Diseases*, 2 to *Influenza*, 7 to *Diarrhœa* and *Enteritis*, 9 to *Phthisis*, 20 to *Bronchitis* and *Pneumonia*, and 13 to *Cancer*.

The deaths from Cancer in each of the five years 1901 to 1905 were 7, 6, 10, 8, and 13 in number respectively, representing an average annual death-rate of 0.8 per thousand of the population. The distribution of the 44 deaths according to age and sex was as follows :—

Age in years	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	All ages
Male	...	1	—	—	3	7	7	21
Female	...	—	—	4	4	9	4	23

**4. Infant Mortality.**—The deaths of *Infants under one year* were 29 in number, and were at the rate of 98 per thousand births, as against an average rate of 120 for the preceding ten years, and a rate of 128 for the year for England and Wales ; five of the children, four of whom belonged to other parishes in the Union, died in the Workhouse Infirmary ; of the 25 children belonging to Epsom, 16 were male and 9 were female. The causes of death, classified according to the ages of the infants in weeks and months, will be found in the new Table, issued by the Local Government Board, on page 16.

All the deaths were certified, one after a Coroner's Inquest had been held.

The District Council authorised me to obtain from the Registrar of Births and Deaths a full copy of the certificates of births registered in each week. I was thereby enabled to distribute in appropriate cases 215 copies of a leaflet containing suggestions upon the Feeding and Care of Infants.

**5. The Zymotic Death-Rate.**—The deaths from the "seven principal zymotic diseases" were 11 in number, viz., 1 from Scarlet Fever, 2 each from Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and 6 from Diarrhœa, representing a Zymotic Death-Rate of 0.93 per thousand of the population.

## II.—Infectious Diseases.

The district was again comparatively free from Infectious Disease, no outbreak to call for comment having occurred in the course of the year. It is interesting to note the very slight influence, if any, of the two Race Meetings in respect of the introduction of infectious disease, although they bring into the district a large army of gipsies and similar nomads from all parts of the kingdom.

**1. Small Pox.**—No case was notified.

**2. Scarlet Fever.**—Four cases occurred at the College in July, and one at the Manor Asylum in September, but apart from these only 3 cases were notified in

private houses in the first nine months of the year. Two cases were notified in 2 houses in October, 5 cases in 4 houses in November, and 2 cases in 2 houses in December. Ten of the patients, including 3 from the College, were removed to the Isolation Hospital, where one of them, a child aged 14 months, who was suffering from bronchitis at the time of the attack, died in December.

3. *Diphtheria*.—Only three cases, two of which proved fatal in private houses, were notified, in January, June, and July respectively. One of the patients was suffering from the disease when he came into the district. Five examinations of specimens for the presence of the Diphtheria Bacillus were made at the Lister Institute at the Council's expense, with one positive result.

4. *Enteric Fever*.—One case was notified, at the Horton Asylum, in October.

5. *Measles* caused no death.

6. *Whooping Cough* was prevalent in the Summer and Autumn, and caused the deaths of two children aged 10 months and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years respectively, in September. I visited the Schools, but it was not found necessary to advise closure.

7. *Diarrhœa* caused the deaths of five young children and of one adult. The death of another infant was ascribed to chronic Enterocolitis.

8. Three cases of *Erysipelas* were notified in private houses, and one in the Manor Asylum.

9. No case of *Puerperal Fever* was notified.

10. *Tubercular Diseases*.—The deaths from *Pulmonary Consumption* or *Phthisis* were 9 in number, and were at the rate of 0.75 per thousand of the population as against an average rate of 0.97 for the preceding ten years. Two other deaths of young children were ascribed to *Tubercular Meningitis*, and one to *Abdominal Tuberculosis*.

One specimen from a patient suspected to be suffering from Phthisis was examined at the Lister Institute with negative result.

Disinfection of rooms and of infected articles was offered after each death from Phthisis, and was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector in 6 cases.

11. *Other Preventive Measures*.—After each case of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the infected rooms were sprayed and fumigated by the Inspector, the rooms were stripped and limewashed by the owners where necessary, disinfectants were supplied and their use explained to the occupiers, all articles likely to retain infection were removed and steamed in the disinfecter at the Hospital, a sanitary inspection of the premises was made, and in most cases tests were applied to the drains. Fifteen patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. I sent notices of each case to the School Attendance Officer in order that he might exclude children in infected houses from attendance at the Elementary Schools, which were visited whenever it appeared likely that they would influence the spread of disease.

**12. The Isolation Hospital.**—The heating of the new wards having proved to be unsatisfactory, the single stoves were replaced by double stoves. The District Council made application to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow a sum of £140 for the erection of a new Ambulance Shed, but the sanction had not been obtained at the end of the year. Other minor improvements were carried out.

Ten cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria were removed. There was one death from Scarlet Fever in the Hospital.

### III.—Summary of other Proceedings which were taken under the Sanitary Acts, etc.

**1. Inspections and Nuisances.**—Mr. Martin, the Sanitary Inspector for the district, reported at each meeting of the Sanitary Committee upon the nuisances that he had discovered in the course of his inspections, and he continued to report the progress that was made in each case until the works necessary for the abatement of the nuisances had been completed. A number of cottages were repaired and cleansed, defective drains were reconstructed, water was laid on to closets, including one group of 25 cottages, where new flushing apparatus was provided for 12 closets; nuisances arising from the deposit of manure were abated; and a number of observations were made for the detection of smoke nuisances, which were abated in one instance by the provision of a new furnace at a factory: letters were also addressed to the two Railway Companies with regard to the emission of black smoke from their engines.

The work of re-draining the College was continued in each vacation, and is now near completion.

Copies of the circular issued by the Board of Agriculture, relating to the construction of pigsties, were distributed among the pig keepers in the district.

The tabulated list of the work of the Inspector will be found on page 11.

In May I made a representation to the Council that a cottage at Woodcote Side, the Common, was unfit for human habitation, and a closing order was obtained in July. The tenant, however, continued to occupy the cottage until the enforcement of an ejectment order in December. New drains were then provided and other work of repair was in progress at the end of the year.

Two wooden cottages in East Street, at which nuisances were discovered, were closed by the owners.

**2. Bye-laws.**—The Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings were revised, and the preliminary approval of the Local Government Board was obtained at the end of the year. Among the additions are bye-laws (a) requiring the paving of yards of new premises, (b) forbidding the occupation of a new house before it has been certified to be fit for habitation, and (c) requiring the occupier to keep closets flushed; a saving clause exempting stables for racehorses from the operation of the bye-law which requires that the site of a new building shall be concreted, has also been added. The Local Government Board suggested the revision of the Bye-laws relating to Nuisances, and the matter is receiving the consideration of the Council.

3. *New Buildings.*—Mr. Capon, the Council's Surveyor, informs me that 84 new houses were erected during the year under the Bye-laws, and that the corresponding numbers for the four preceding years were 90 in 1901, 41 in 1902, 93 in 1903, and 106 in 1904.

4. *Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.*—At the end of the year 10 Cowkeepers and 13 Purveyors were upon the Register, one cowkeeper having given up business and two purveyors having applied for registration during the year. All the premises were visited quarterly by the Inspector, 92 visits in all having been paid, and the conditions generally were found to be satisfactory; limewashing was required in several instances, and was carried out upon verbal request, and all the cowsheds were systematically cleansed. The lighting of one shed was improved and another was more adequately ventilated.

Mr. Skilton, M.R.C.V.S., the Council's Veterinary Inspector, reported after each of his examinations, that he had found all the cows belonging to the registered cowkeepers in the district to be free from signs of Tuberculosis and to be generally in a satisfactory condition.

5. The *Slaughter Houses* on the Register are six in number. They were all inspected systematically, as were also the 12 butchers' shops. Proper covered receptacles were provided in one case, after the discovery of a nuisance caused by the deposit of offal in the manure-pit, but otherwise the Bye-laws were satisfactorily observed.

A Circular upon Anthrax, issued by the Board of Agriculture, was sent to each butcher in the district.

6. The two *Common Lodging Houses* were inspected, and on one occasion overcrowding was discovered, some of the rooms required cleansing, and the closet-pan was found to be broken. These conditions were all remedied.

7. *House Refuse.*—The weekly removal of house refuse was continued by the Council's staff, under the supervision of the Surveyor. A few complaints were received by the Inspector as to neglect in the removal, but he was unable to discover that there was any reasonable ground for complaint in any case.

Mr. Capon informs me that the Meldrum's Destructor continued to work well, both as regards heating capacity and freedom from nuisance. He was able to make use of the clinker that was formed as material for filling the "contact beds" on the Farm.

8. *Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*—An enquiry was held in May by Major Norton, R.E., into a complaint which was made to the Local Government Board by the London County Council under Section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to the effect that the District Council had made default in providing sufficient sewers in their district, in connection with the erection of the Long Grove Asylum. The County Council's site, which adjoins the Sewage Farm, is at such a level that the drains from the Asylum cannot be made to discharge by gravitation on to the Farm, and the complaint arose from the refusal of the District Council to bear the cost of lifting the sewage. After the enquiry had been held the Local

Government Board wrote that it appeared to them to be a matter for agreement between the two Councils, and suggested a conference. The Asylums Committee, however, asked for a decision upon the complaint, and the Local Government Board then stated that they considered the case was not one in which they could properly issue an Order under the section. A conference was subsequently held, at which the terms of an agreement as to the proportionate amount of the expense of the proposed works to be borne by each Council were provisionally arranged, but the question had not been finally settled at the end of the year.

Complaint was made of offensive smells, which apparently arose from the system of sludge disposal at the Farm. The Surveyor submitted the outlines of a scheme for disposing of the sludge without nuisance, but the Farm Committee were compelled to defer consideration of the details until the completion of the work in connection with the drainage of the Asylum.

A new "contact bed," measuring 120 feet by 60 feet, was constructed.

Complaints were received on several occasions from the Thames Conservancy Board that the effluent from the outfall on the Common was unsatisfactory, and a scheme for lifting the sewage from the tank at this outfall into one of the main sewers by means of Shone's Ejectors, was prepared by Mr. Capon. The Council applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £1500 for this purpose, and £500 for the purchase of a portion of land adjoining the Farm and for the extension of a sewer; an enquiry into the application was held by Major J. Stewart, R.E., in November, but the Board had not given their decision by the end of the year.

Defective portions of the sewers on West Hill and near Epsom Court Farm were relaid, and ventilating shafts were erected in place of surface ventilators in several roads.

Plans shewing the situation and giving particulars of the size, fall, level, and construction of all the sewers in the district were completed.

**9. Public Conveniences.**—Complaints, received by the Inspector, of nuisances arising from the want of public conveniences in the town were brought to the notice of the Sanitary Committee, who appointed a Sub-Committee in December to consider the question and to report to the Committee.

**10. Mortuary.**—The new Post Mortem Room has proved of great service, and has received favourable notice from the Coroner.

**11. Water Supply.**—A constant supply was maintained throughout the year. A Local Government Enquiry was held in November by Major Stewart, R.E., into an application by the Council for leave to borrow £5600 for extra pumping plant, but sanction had not been granted by the end of the year.

Early in the year the system of drainage at the Water Works was entirely relaid in iron pipes by the Surveyor.

Reports upon bacteriological examinations made by Mr. Dibdin and the Lister Institute shewed that the water was of excellent quality and free from organisms indicating contamination, and periodical chemical examinations which I made gave satisfactory results in every instance.

At my request the Water Committee considered the possibility of supplying water to cottages at Langley Bottom, which are at present dependent upon rain-water. The Committee came to the conclusion that the cost of extending the mains was prohibitive, owing to the difficulties with regard to level, but they gave sanction to the Water Works Manager to supply the district by cart in times of drought.

#### IV.—Factories and Workshops.

The following Report upon the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, is tabulated in the form required by the Home Office:—

##### I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	21	2	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	119		
Workplaces ... ... ... ...	6		
Homeworkers' Premises ... ... ...			
Total ... ... ...	146	2	

##### II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness ... ... ... ...	6	6		
Want of ventilation ... ... ... ...	1	1		
Other nuisances ... ... ... ...	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient ... ...	2	2	
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	
	not separate for sexes			
Offences under the Workshop Act:—				
Total ... ... ... ...	15	15		

## III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) ... ... ...	Notified by H.M. Inspectors ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...
Underground Bakehouses ... ... ...	...
Homework : Lists of Outworkers received ... ... ...	...
„ Homework in infected or unwholesome premises ...	...
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :—	
Workshop Bakehouses ... ... ...	7
„ Laundries ... ... ...	13
Domestic Workshops ... ... ...	1
Other Workshops ... ... ...	77
Total number of workshops on the Register ...	98

All the factories and workshops were visited by the Inspector, who found their sanitary condition generally to be satisfactory. Minor defects which he discovered were remedied, in most instances upon verbal request.

The ventilation and lighting of one workshop were improved, the roof and eaves' gutters of a workshop and of a factory were repaired, and in two instances the occupiers removed to more suitable premises. No instance of overcrowding was discovered.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force in the district. Separate sanitary accommodation has been provided for each sex in all cases in which it is required. A new water-closet was provided for the employees at a bakehouse, and water for flushing, which had been cut off, was supplied to a water-closet at a factory, under notice, upon the receipt of a notification from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The bakehouses were visited twice by myself and on other occasions by the Sanitary Inspector, and, except in a few instances as regards limewashing, which was carried out at once upon request, they were found to comply with the special requirements of the Act. There is no underground bakehouse in the district.

No lists of homeworkers were received, although forms for returns had been issued to all firms which appeared likely to give out work.

J. WILLIAMSON, M.D.

“THE LIMES,”  
EPSOM.

January, 1906.

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending December 31st, 1905.

Complaints received in writing	...	...	...	..	...	39
Premises inspected under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875				...	...	352
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	105
Ditto remedied without being reported	...	...	...	...	...	45
Ditto reported to the District Council...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Ditto remedied after report	...	...	...	...	...	58
Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances (Preliminary)				...	...	58
Ditto ditto (Statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	92
Ditto Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises disinfected after notifiable diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ditto other diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Urinals and drains, <i>cleansed</i> , and of deposits <i>removed</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Hand-flushed closets provided with flushing apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Premises at which drains or cesspools were re-constructed, ventilated, etc., under secs. 41 and 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of yards of drainage re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1357
Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses at which overcrowding was abated...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Legal proceedings taken, under Sec. 96, for abatement of nuisances (number of times)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Legal proceedings taken for not complying with Order of Justices (number of times)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Damp unwholesome Houses provided with eaves, gutters, and rain-water pipes, or otherwise repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Houses closed by order of Justices as unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation after service of notice by the Sanitary Authority						2
Houses which were provided with receptacles for ashes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	27
Common ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Seizures of unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk, under Section 116 of the Public Health, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licences granted to keep Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ditto ditto Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	2

W. H. MARTIN, A.S.I.,  
*Sanitary Inspector.*

TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1895.	9,140	215	23.5	20	93	165	18.0	74	47	2	120	13.1
1896.	9,320	191	20.5	23	120	161	17.3	81	59	2	104	11.2
1897.	9,500	213	22.4	35	164	162	17.0	76	59	3	106	11.2
1898.	9,680	223	23.0	33	148	192	19.8	88	59		133	13.7
1899.	9,870	268	27.2	37	138	224	22.7	115	80		147	14.9
1900.	10,070	225	22.3	19	84	232	23.0	141	110	6	128	12.7
1901.	10,260	263	25.6	45	171	255	24.9	142	109	5	151	14.7
1902.	10,470	251	24.0	24	96	365	32.7	285	251	10	124	11.8
1903.	10,900	271	24.9	29	107	435	31.0	349	329	3	109	10.0
1904.	11,500	281	24.4	23	82	468	32.3	363	334	5	139	12.1
Averages for years 1895-1904.	10,070	240	23.8	29	120	266	24.0	171	144	4	126	12.5
1905.	12,000	296	24.7	29	98	399	26.0	305	277	5	127	10.6

\* Rates in Column 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district, are the Workhouse, the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital and the Horton Lunatic Asylums. Persons belonging to the district are received into the Brookwood Asylum.

Area of District in acres  
(exclusive of area covered by water).

Total population at all ages, 10,915

Number of inhabited houses, 1,863

Average number of persons per house, 5.5

At Census of 1901.

The number of special inmates of the Horton Asylum is excluded from the above figures, except for the purpose of estimating the gross death-rate, and in the population at Census.

TABLE II.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.		
Small-pox	...							
Cholera	...							
Diphtheria	...	3	...	I	I	I	...	
Membranous croup	...							
Erysipelas	...	4	...	I	...	I	2	
Scarlet Fever	...	17	...	3	II	3	...	
Typhus Fever	...							
Enteric Fever	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	
Relapsing Fever	...							
Continued Fever	...							
Puerperal Fever	...							
Plague	...							
Totals	...	25		5	12	5	3	
							11	

NOTES.—The Isolation Hospital is situated in the District.

Four of the cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at the College, and one case each of Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, and Erysipelas at the Horton Asylums.

TABLE III.

Showing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified in each of the years, 1874 to 1905.

Years.	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhoea.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Phthisis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1874							1		4							
1875			1		1								2		13	
1876			1						4		2					14
1877	1	6	3	1	1		5	2	2							16
1878	1	6					3		5				1			14
1879			1	24	2	3			1		1		5			18
1880	2	3		3	1	27	3	3	7				1			12
1881		17	2	1	1	2			2		4					7
1882	13	68	2	1	1	1			2							11
1883		106	21	2	1	1			3							11
1884		6	1	1					4				5			14
1885	3	48	4				3	1	3							17
1886	1	5		2	1	2				7		2				17
1887		2							3							16
1888				2	1				1		6		3			13
1889		41	2	10	1	1			6							11
1890		32	4	1		1							9			14
1891		13		35	14	2			1		4					21
1892		43		4	2	3			2				3			7
1893	9	55		2	1	5	1		7		2		1			11
1894		14		2	1	3							1			10
1895		23		5	1	1										13
1896		6		4	1	1							4			14
1897		42		4		5			11							7
1898		10		2		2	1		12		1					6
1899		42	1	6	2	9	2		14		3		3			15
1900		26	1	2					3		1					10
1901	1	13		3		5			7		4		10			10
1902	6	2	55	1	1		7	5	4				3			6
1903	1		4		3		4		4				1			11
1904			26		2		2		5		11					6
1905			17	1	3	2	1		6				2			9

NOTE.—Notification has been compulsory since November, 1889.

TABLE IV.

## Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

**Table V.**

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	...	...																
	Chicken-pox	...	...																
	Measles	...	...																
	Scarlet Fever	...	...																
	Diphtheria: Croup																		
	Whooping Cough	...	...																
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...																
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	...	...																
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...																
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	3																
	Congenital Defects	...		2															
	Injury at Birth	...																	
	Want of Breast-milk																		
Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	I																
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...																	
Erysipelas			...	...															
Syphilis			...	...															
Rickets			...	...															
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																			
Convulsions			...	...															
Bronchitis			...	...															
Laryngitis			...	...															
Pneumonia			...	...															
Suffocation, overlaying			...				I												
Other Causes			...	...	I	I	2	4											
All Causes. Certified	...	...	5	3	I	2	II	I	I	2	3	2	2		I	I	I	25	

Population,  
Estimated to middle of 1905,  
12,000

### Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 127.